IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Cancelled).

2. (**Currently Amended**) A method of presenting an antigenic peptide on the surface of a viable cancer cell, said method comprising:

contacting said cancer cell with said antigenic peptide and with a photosensitizing agent, wherein said peptide and said agent are each taken up into an intracellular membrane-restricted compartment of said cell;

irradiating said cell with light of a wavelength effective to activate the photosensitizing agent, such that the membrane of said intracellular compartment is disrupted, releasing said peptide into the cytosol of the cell, without killing the cell;

wherein, said released antigenic peptide, or a part thereof of sufficient size to stimulate ~~generate~~ a cytotoxic T cell response, is subsequently presented on the surface of said cell by a class I MHC molecule;

wherein presentation of the antigenic peptide, or part thereof, on the surface of said cell results in cytotoxic T cell mediated cell killing by a cytotoxic T cell specific for said antigenic peptide or a part thereof; and

wherein the photosensitizing agent is selected from the group consisting of a porphyrin, phthalocyanine and a chlorin.

3. (Cancelled).

4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein the antigenic peptide is a vaccine antigen or vaccine component.

5-7. (Cancelled).

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2 wherein the photosensitizing agent is meso-tetraphenylporphine with 4 sulfonate groups ($TPPS_4$), meso-tetraphenylporphine with 2 sulfonate groups on adjacent phenyl rings ($TPPS_{2a}$), or aluminum phthalocyanine with 2 sulfonate groups on adjacent phenyl rings ($AlPcS_{2a}$).

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein the antigenic peptide and/or photosensitizing agent is bound to one or more targeting agents or carrier molecules.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein said method is carried out *in vitro* or *in vivo*.

11-23. **(Cancelled).**

24. **(Canceled)**

25. **(Canceled)**

26. **(Canceled)**

27. **(Canceled)**

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein at least 90% of the cells are not killed.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein at least 95% of the cells are not killed.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein the photosensitizing agent is a sulfonated tetraphenylporphine, a disulfonated aluminum phthalocyanine or a tetrasulfonated aluminum phthalocyanine.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein said contacting and said irradiating steps are carried out *ex vivo*.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 31, further comprising administering the cells to a mammal after said irradiating step.

33. **(Canceled)**

34. **(Canceled)**

35. **(Canceled)**

36. **(Canceled)**

37. **(Currently Amended)** A method of presenting an antigenic peptide, or part thereof, on the surface of a viable cancer cell, said method comprising:

administering to a patient said antigenic peptide and a photosensitizing agent, wherein said peptide and said agent are each taken up into an intracellular membrane-restricted compartment of said cell;

irradiating said cell with light of a wavelength effective to activate the photosensitizing agent, such that the membrane of said intracellular compartment is disrupted, releasing said peptide into the cytosol of the cell, without killing the cell;

wherein, said released antigenic peptide, or a part thereof, is subsequently presented on the surface of said cell by a class I MHC molecule;

wherein presentation of the peptide, or part thereof, on the surface of said cell can stimulate ~~an immune response~~ in the patient cytotoxic T cell mediated cell killing by cytotoxic T cells specific to said antigenic peptide or a part thereof; and

wherein the photosensitizing agent is selected from the group consisting of a porphyrin, phthalocyanine and a chlorin.

38-40. **(Canceled)**

41. **(New)** The method of claim 2, wherein the antigenic peptide stimulates proliferation of cytotoxic T cells.